production, viz., on "Sacred and Legendary Art." ple of Kentucky for the Presidency, but that Mr.

Douglas or Mr. Guthrie would carry the State just as

-Livingston County has for the first time elec-Republican Board of Supervisors. Fourteen of the seventeen towns have gone for the Republicans. In Orleans County, with one exception, the Republican ticket is elected. Warren County elects a Republican Supervisor by thirty-four majority. In Kings County the new Board will stand, 13 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and 2 Americans.

-A meeting was held the other night at Cincinnati, to sympathize with the President in his present sorrow and trouble. The Gazette says the proceedings were not marked with any considerable enthusiasm, and adds: "We do not think there was so much real feel ing for Mr. Buchanan as desire to make political capital."

-On Long Island, in the town of Southold, the whole Republican ticket, excepting only the Overseer of the Poor, was elected on Tuesday. Southampton elected the entire Opposition. Riverhead elected the Republican ticket by 177 majority. -The Republicans of Norwalk, Conn., celebrated

their victory on Wednesday evening, by a rousing meeting, and a general illumination. Speeches were made by Gen. Nye, Stewart L. Woodford, and others. -On the 31st of March, the Republicans of Rockland County met at New City and elected Aaron L.

Christie and Geo. S. Allison, Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. They also organized a Republican Asso ciation, electing Geo. Berson of Haverstraw, President, E. B. Johnson of Nyack, Secretary, and Robert Carpenter of Nyack, Tressurer. They appointed a Vice President and a Committee of three from each town to organize Town Clubs. -The Cleveland Herald says: "The Democracy

have once more been flatled out in this city, and the Republicans have pretty much gwept the board. The Democrats fought desperately, but were signally de-feated at every turn. Glory enough for one day." The Republican majority in the city is 720. Heretofore Cleveland has often been Democratic, especially a Spring elections.

-The Republicans carried Canandaigua on Tuesday against the combination of Democrats and "Silver Grays," electing Charles Coy Supervisor by 200 majority. Last year there was a majority the other way. -In Phelos, Mr. Van Dusen, the Republican or didate for Supervisor, was elected by 86 majority.

-Phillipstown, a Democratic stronghold, elected on Tuesday the entire Republican ticket-Charles T. Brewster, for Supervisor, receiving 269 majority. The Democratic majority in this town last election was 150.

-At the Charter election in Schenectady on Tues day, Benjamin F. Potter, Republican, was elected Mayor by 400 majority over the Democratic candidate

—The town of Seneca, Onterio County (including Geneva), has elected the entire Republican ticket. P. H. Field, Supervisor, has 371 majority. -Mr. Charles Fuik, who received the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Mayor of Jersey

City on Thursday evening last, declines the nomina tion. A meeting will be called at an early day to make another nomination.

LECTURE ON ADULTERATED LIQUORS.

Mr. CHAS. A. SEELY, chemist, of No. 424 Broadway gave a lecture last evening on the Adulteration of Li quors, in the Lecture-Room of the Thirteenth-stree College. He said that alcohol was a product of na ture; is was produced in all grapes which dropped whe they were ripe. Wine had been much thought of i days past, from Noah to Christ. In ancient times ther was nothing but wine; up to the fourteenth centur there was no distillation; all the names of alcohol wer praising. Alcohol was Arabic for "The Liquor." Th Latin for it was aqua vita, water of life, and cau de vic was the French name for brandy. Whisky was iskebogha, Irish for water of life,-a word son spelled us quebaugh. Mr. Seely explained briefly the mode of making the different liquors pure, and explained the chemical composition of alcohol. The differ-ences in the flavor and odor of wines were owing to the differences in the amount of sugar, volatile oils, and mineral matters. In distilled liquore the volatile oils passed over with the alcohol. All wines contained seid, and all distilled liquora had a tendency to become sour. A drop of sul-phuric acid in a barrel of water would change litams pluric acid in a barrel of water would change litums paper to red. In genuine wines the acid was tartaric; in alcohol it was acetic. There was also sulphuric acid in wines, in the form of sulphate of potash. Casks were fumigated with sulphur, producing sulphurous acid, which absorbed oxygen, became sulphuric acid, and united with potash. Acetic acid was nearly as harmful as sulphuric. A great deal of the vinegar which was sold was sulphuric acid and water. Vinegar was now made from alcohol, by exposing it, much diluted, to the action of the air. In many factories where oil of vitriol was need, they made lemonade with water, a few drops of sulphuric acid in ot think that there was enough sulphuric acid in distilled liquors to do any injury. The existence of sulphate to potash in whise was one of the best evidences of genuinences. There was generally also tannia in wine. Pouring this into authorie of iron, it would form an ink. He had sent to a place where he was sure to get the worst liquor; he had seen reports of persons going crazy on liquor from this place. He had obtained nearly as much more of a similar liquor, called run, for a similar sum. This would be about 80 cents per sallon. On asking for gin, the answer was given: "Oh you don't want gin, gin is only trandy with a little rum in it." Mr Seely took a little of this brandy and subjected it to the tests to which Dr. Cox subjected his brandy, without discovering any of the wonderful things which the Doctor did. He then smelled the liquor, oiscovering first a pleasant odor. Tasting it, he discovered that it was highly peppered and spiced. Pouring a little on his hand, this favor passed off, and left the persistent odor of fusel oil, so much of it as to indicate the worst kind of rye whisky. He supposed that it was made of the cheapest kind of whisky, coeting 25 or 30 cents a gallon, fired up with Guinea pepper. He tought this liquor no worse than real strong brandy; the pepper was deleterious, but he bad seen a farmer eat a Cayenne pepper stronger than the aper to red. In genuine wines the acid was tartaric;

Seventh Annual National Convention of these Associtions assembles at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. Dr. L. McCoun, James. Ed. Hadnett, esq., Mr. W. B. Holmes, and the Rev. Mr. Nash have been appointed delegates from the Young Men's Christian Ass

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S APPEAL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY: Learning from a reliable source that the Revolutionary Commitsee of Madison are about to meet in Richmond again on next Monday, to take into consideration who are to be prescribed, and having understood that I only escaped their denouncement last Tuesday by a small majority, and that I am again to be considered on Monday, I avail myself of this means of making my protest and defense. I would greatly prefer always to meet my accusers face to face, and there make my defence; but, as friends have insisted on my avoiding any pretense for a conflict, I yield to their wishes, and make this written appeal. In the first place, I, as a free citizen of a Constitutional Commonwealth, most solemnly pro-test against any power on earth but the legal and regularly constituted authorities of my country to decide in any manner upon my "life, liberty, or property." I regard, all impartial men will regard, him as the worst enemy of true liberty who acquiesces in any usurpation, on the part of any man or set of men, of the sovereign power of the State. If every man in Madi

son was to assent to the usurpation, it would be none the less an overthrow of the Constitution; which can be annulled, set aside, changed, or dis-obeyed with impunity only by the legal representa-tives of the people in Convention assembled. But, according to the known facts, but about a fourth of the county signed the papers protesting against the doctrines and action of the "Radical Aboution-ists," the Rev. John G. Fee and others. And it is well known that a very large number of these sizging the doctrines and action of the "Radical Aboutioniets," the Rev. John G. Fee and others. And it is
well known that a very large number of those signing
that paper were and are u terly opposed to any other
than legal proceedings against those unhappy men,
women, and children. So that the Committee have
not the show of authority, three-fourths of the county
having absolutely refused, amid threats of intimidation
on the part of the movers, to sanction their illegal action. But, waiving all these considerations, I do not
fear to plead to you on the merits of my cause. If it
was a crime to resist the will and action of the revolutionary movement, I have not done even that, except tionary movement. I have not done even that, except by the high moral power of an earnest protest, refus-ing to jom by force of arms in a common defense with the exises. My reasons for this are these: I regarded the radical doctrine that "there is no law for Slavery"

as revolutionary
To deny the potency of the Constitution and the laws To deny the potency of the Constitution and the laws is to set up an independent government in opposition to the existing government and laws, the two necessary policies and jurisdic ions of which must inevitably at last come into physical conflict. And while I am opposed to Slavery on all possible grounds, my love and respect for my constitution and my country override all other political considerations. My theory is, that Slavery is a creature of law, and the subject of support, modification, increase, or destruction, as any other policy, and to be reached in the same way only—by moral sussion, by speech, by the press, by the laws, and by the Constitution. That so long as it constitutes property, by laws—that the laws must be respected and enforced in good faith. That the majority have the right to rule, because we know of no other or better way of premoting the ends of government, the safety and happiness of the whole of the governed. That if the riaveholders thus rule we will acquisece—and if we thus rule they must also acquiseces. And therefore the Republicans in Kentucky have been opposed to, and have steadily denounced, any illegal interference with slaves, from hone, at home, or abroad; they have given no countenance to the escape of slaves, to insubordination, or to servile in surrection. Hence, on the 4th of July, 1856, at the Slate Lick Springs, in this county, when the Rev. John G. Fee avowed from the stomp the Radical Abolition surrection. Hence, on the 4th of July, 1836, at the State Lick Springs, in this county, when the Rev. John G. Fee avowed from the stump the Radical Abolition dectrine, I denonneed it from the stump. He was Carresponding Secretary of the Central Republican Corresponding Secretary of the Central Republican Club; at our first meeting in Richmand, he was displaced, and a Republican elected in his stead. When he was mobbed in several places; when his colaborer the Rev. James S. Davis, asked my aid in defending Mr. Fee, I addressed a letter, dated Oct. 8, 1857, declining to identify myself in any way with Mr. Fee's doctrine or action. These letters were first published in The Washington Republic in the face of the world, and were republished in The Louisville Journal and other Kentucky papers. Again, when the movement was made against the Bereans I took the same neutral ground, in letters addressed to The Richmond Messenger, and to the Cincinnati papers, one only of which was published in The Cincinnati Commercial, dated White Ball, Ky., December 28, 1850, but which, I know not

ge, and to the Chelinan papers, one only of which was published in The Cincinnest Commercial, dated White Hall, Ky., December 28, 1860, but which, I know not by what means, failed to reach Judge Field and the Monday following; and, the exiles being gone, I went into The Messenger Office, and took it away, as the eccasion for its publication had passed. Again, when I heard that J. G. Hanson, one of the exiles, had returned, I went, on Friday last, to the house of Alexander McWilliams, where we talked the matter over, and we coincided in opinion, as we always had done, that our friends should separate their fortunes altogeher from Hanson and his party. On Saturday, with John H. Rawlings, I went to Berea, and there made all my influence to persuade my Republican friends not to identify themselves at all in any manner with Hanson, but to ask him to sell his mill, and move from the State, as his presence would be a continual source of discontent, and might possibly involve the Republicance in a conflict, when innocent men might be kilted. I stayed all night with William Sapp, where the same views were utered and might be kilted. I stayed all night with William Supp, where the same views were utered and cocurred in. I returned again through Berea, enforced with a parting word the same advice, and was leaving for home, when Mr. Hanson hallooed, I stopped, and Mr. Rawlings introduced him to me. He asked me what was the public feeling toward him? I replied that I would speak frankly with him, that I was as he well knew, opposed to his political princiwas, as he well knew, opposed to his political principles, and could not stand by him in any way, but that my personal feelings were kind toward him. I had not talked with the committee, but I had spoken to some in their confidence, and that the feeling of bitterness against him was greater than ever on account of his return, I was told; and I hoped that he would leave the feeling of the country against him was greater than ever on account of his return, I was told; and I hoped that he would leave the State for his own safety, as well as to avoid the possible fight between my friends and the committee, because of his presence. He remarked that he had found no fault with me; that every one must stand on his own convictions, and that "every dog has his

Taking leave of him, I went to Kingston, where I Taking leave of him, I went to Kingston, where I stayed all night with Wait Moody. While there, Messrs, Bosdans and Newland came in to see me, we use I expressed the same views. I sent for Goo. W. Manpin, an old hunting companion, to spend the night with us, and to have a rriendly talk about the whole matter, as I knew he was one of the Committee, and had acted the part of a peacensker when Tony was attacked in the raid to Beres, as I was told. I then explained to Mr. Manpin, is the presence of Mr. S. acted the part of a peace asker when I only was attacked in the raid to Beres, as I was told. I then explained to Mr. Manpin, in the presence of Mr. S. Newland and Whitt Moody, my whole position, as he had not read my Frankfort speech. I told hin that he was one of a Hevolutionary Committee; that I should not interfere with their action if they contined themselves to the expulsion of the "Radicals;" but that if the Committee stracked the Republicans on account of principles, that we would defend ourselves to the last; and that in such defense I would shoot him, Rauben Monday, Terrill, or any other one of the Committee who aided and abetted any assassination of any one of my party; that I was for peace; that I told our friends at Berea that whoever stood in defense of Hanson, would do so at his own risk, and we would not stand by him; but that if they cleared themselves of Hanson, and were estacked in their own right, that we would make a common cause, we would take to the

would make a common cause, we would take to the woods, and defend ourselves to the death.

This, wen of Madison, is my whole connection with the Radicals at Berea; all the time against their doctrines; all the time for the peace and the safety of the

On Monday night I staid with my sister Smith. On Tuesday, hearing that the excitement was mostly against me, and that I was thought to have dictated the letter of Hanson to Judge Field with a view to bring about a war, I made my remarks at the Court-House to clear the popular mind of all misapprehensions. The falsehood of the whole allegation is apparent, when you will see by the letter to Judge Field that it is dated on the 13th inst. - two weeks ago—when I had neither seen nor known Hanson, nor been at Beeca since my Northern tour, and therefore could not possibly have had any intercourse with him whatever. Now it turns out just as I expected, from what Mr. Newton said in Richmond last Wednesday, in the presence of G. W. Manpin and others—that the Republicans had nothing to do with Harson—were for peace—and fought in their own defense. The Republicans of Bores say that their houses were radely searched (which was admitted to me by one of the party), and I give you here a copy of a letter written to me by Mesars. Haley & Bland, stating the whole cause of the difficulty, which original letter, signed by Haley & Bland, by H. Rawlings, can be seen by calling upon me:

BREREAL IN FIRE EVENING, March 20, 1860.—My Friend Mr. On Monday night I staid with my sister Smith. On

IREA, IN THE EVENING, March 30, 1860.—My Friend Mr. C. M. Cloy: I drop a few lines to you concerning the sight. I the first place, it was not brought about over Hanson, but over the treatment to George West. The Committee went to his bouse on the hunt of Hanson. West in the last stage of consumption and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke its door down, and they cuffed and abused. West and his faughter, and we went to see West with no view of seeing any of them. We meet these and I begged for peace, and did all I could be obtain it. I intended to take your advice.

bearts of thirty millions of Americans. The battle of the 29th day of March will never be forgetten in the

beste of thirty millions of Americans. The battle of the 19th day of March will never be forgetten in the annals of this nation!

You may drive these men into the mountains; you may burn their houses; you may hunt them down like wild beasts, till the last one falls by superior force; but their cause is the cause of American liberty, and of the noblest instincts of human nature. Their martyrdom will light up the fires of civil war, which will pervade the Union, and be exinguished only by the downfall of one or the other of those great powers, Laberty or Slavery, for ever! Men of Madison, I stand by those men; I stand by the Constitution and haw of my native State; I stand by the Constitution and haw of my native State; I stand by the Constitution and haw, from the beginning of the Revolution of 1776 to this hour, in every battle-field, been ready to defend. I stand, in a word, on my Frankfort speech of Jan. 10, 1860, which I desire to place before the world as the ground of my faith and of my action. I stall in no way whatever recognize or submit to any Revolutionary Committee. At my country's call I have freely risked my life in her defense; two years in exile from my home and family; nine months in a foreign prison; ready at all times to sacrifice money, health, and even life itself. I have brought back an unsulfied name to the place of my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of our State. You may be strong enough to overpower me; you cannot drive me from the duty which I owe to myself, to my friends, and to my country. If I fall, trust I shall not fall in vain, and it will be enough for all my long cherished aspirations if, perchance, my blood shall atone for the wrengs of my race, and these States shall at tast be free! ee! C. M. CLAY. Waite Hall, Ky., Saturday, March 31, 1960.

Cassius M. Clay .- At a regular meeting of the "Young Men's Republican Union," held at their head-quarters, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, April 4, 1860, the following pre-

Wednesday evening, April 4, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have been advised that our much esteemed
friend, the Hon. Cassias M. Clay, is now being grossly assailed
by the advectees of Slavery in the State of Rentucky, with the
evident intent of expelling him from the home of the Clays, or
depriving him of his life, because he has had the boldness to axpress his opinions—a right guaranteed to every citizen by the
Constitution of the United States—therefore, be it

Hesolved, That the "Young Men's Republican Union" of the
City and County of New-York, fully appreciating the disinterested phil anthropic, and parintic matives of the Hon. Cassias
M. Clay, in his effort to promote the honor and prosperty of nis
na ive State, do sympathize with him in his present difficulties,
and sincerely hippe tant the noble stand he has taken in fearlessly
expressing his opinions may open the eyes of his fellow citizens
to a sense of their true position and bring about such a change in
their sentiments as may awaken them to a sense of justice, dictated by patriotic impulses, towindicate the rights of a noble and
generous man, as well as to preserve the fair fame and welfare of
our commencountry.

Recalized, That we recognize in the action of those who are
engaged in this attack upon Mr. Clay, a desire to crush the
friends of Freedom in Kentucky who accept the great principles

engaged in this attack upon Mr. Clay, a desire to crush the friends of Freedom in Kentucky who accept the great principles of the Republican party as their political faith, and who look upon Mr. Clay as their leader in that State.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in The N. Y. Thinkus, Evening Post, and Herald, and that a copy be sent to the Hon. Cassing M. Clay.

CHARLES F. RODGERS, President.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO

One of the most inveterate traditions of our fathers was the immobility of Royalty. That the King should remain habitually within a certain radius of his capital, and never go beyond it, except for the purpose of making a solemn and formal visit to some loyal province, was with the laier Sovereigns of the House of Hanover almost an article of faith. The direct two Georges were, of course, constantly running over to Germany; but when the Prince who, born and educated in the country, "gloried in the name of Briton," came to the throne, the Tycoon of Japan was almost as immovable. This may have been partly the result of natural sluggishness of mind, but it was, perhaps, more an imitation of French and Spanish Royalty, which had then reached the extreme of abourd punctiliousness. Whatever the cause, George III. was content to oscillate all his life between London and Windsor, and an excursion to Weymouth was the most form dab e journey which he had ever attempted. His son and successor never visited either Scotland or laborating has a second the throne at the new of form dab e journey which he had ever attempted. His son and successor never visited either Scotland or Ireland until he had ascended the throne, at the age of nearly 60 years. King William, though he had seen the world in his youth, was almost as scationary after he had ceased to be a midshipman. It cannot be doubted that much of the narrowness of these sovereigns, and the despotic tendencies of the first two, arose from their having seen so little of the world, and even of the country they were to govern. In the age before railways the greatest lords were content to pass much of their time in residences almost suburban, heing deterred by the enormous expense from transfer-

even of the country they were to govern. In the age before railways the greatest lords were content to pass much of their time in residences almost suburban, being deterred by the enormous expense from transferring their households frequently to Northumberland or Derbyshire and back. The Sovereign encouraged this distike of locomotion by his example, and, in spite of grand tours in his youth, the English Milord could not be said to be a really traveled man.

Now, however, Englishmen go everywhere, in Europe and in the East, and Royalty is about to leaf them to a field which, if not untrodden, is less known than it should be. The Prince of Wales is likely to make American travel popular by his intended visit to Causada. For the first time sinc the discovery of America, an heir apparent to the British crown is to cross the Atlantic, and in his character as the future ruler of this Empire, receive the respects of one of its most flourishing provinces. Other Frinces have visited the Western World in military or naval espacities. The father of her present Majesty held high command there. But the unity of the Empire and the status of British North America as a great allied province, and not a mere dependent "plantation," will for the first time be recognized when Albert, Prince of Wales, sets foot on its shores. The Governor-General, in one-ping the Canadian Parliament, announced the apfor the first time be recognized when Albert, Prince of Wales, sets foot on its shores. The Governor-General, in opening the Canadian Parliament, amounced the approaching visit, and the satisfaction of all classes has since been loudly expressed. The people of the North American Colonies are prepared to receive the Prince of Wales with every demonstration of regard. Not only as a tribute to his station as the future head of the greatest commonwealth in the world, but as the representative of a rule which has conferred immense benefits on the provinces, the Canadian people will give him welcome. For twenty years the progress of the North American Colonies has been such as to surpsis even the rapid growth of the neighboring States. Her present Majesty's accession to the throne found the Canadians deeply discontented, and, as is now admitted, not without cause. Insurrection followed, blood was shed, and our evil wichers all over the world raised their raven croak, as usual on the inevitable dismemberment of the British Empire. But the folly of seventy years before was not to be repeated; justice was preferred as a remedy to the employment of Hessians, and the policy of conciliation produced not only quiet, but lovality. Since those measuing days the prosperity of the provinces has been almost uninterrupted. The reign of Victoria has seen what may be called a nation a remedy to the employment of Hessians, and the policy of conciliation produced not only quiet, but loyalty. Since those measing days the prosperity of the provinces has been almost uninterrupted. The reign of Victoria has seen what may be called a nation arrow up on the banks of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The population of the provinces has more than doubled, and their wealth has increased in a far greater proportion. Wise negotiations have broken down the commercial barriers between them and the United States, and allowed the creation of a most thriving trade. British capital, instead of seeking investment among decaying Spaniards or faithless Orientals, has been able to develop the resources of a people which is one with our own. The country is now traversed by railways; the most astonishing engineering work of the age has been constructed within its territory by the genius of Stephenson; steamers of great speed and capacity are built for the direct service of the colonies, and everything promises that the prosperity which is to come will be as permenent as great. Nor have the Canadians failed to appreciate their political advantages. Under the protection of the United Kingdom they have become a nation without any of the burdens and perils of nationality. Like men standing on the shore while ships are battling with the waves, they are able to look on the struggles which convulse the neighboring Union. That Canada is anxions for admission into the esterhood of American Republics is an assertion that the most reckless crator would hardly now make. The people of the provinces are independent enough in their way, and would, no doubt, fiercely resent any assumption of undue power by England. But as long as the mother country rules with kindness and mod ration the Canadians are not likely to mix themselves up with the fends of Slavery, or throw in their lot with a people who confess that their own fature destiny is dark and troubled.

It would, however, be a matter of regret if the Prince of Wales, satisfi

in so many days with a Marray's Handbook. Its interest consist in its people, in the phases of civilization through which they are passing, in the political and commercial activity which they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weakness. Although we cannot expect that a youth in his nine teeth year should be able to appreciate the American Common wealth, jet we feel sure that a journey through the United States and some association with the people would not be lost labor. Of a kind and courteous reception the son of Queen Victoria may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of

their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of good-will and sympathy. The Prince of Wales might find both instruction and recreation in a visit to the Atlantic cities, whether it be New-York, in its ambitious and spannew splendor, or its more quiet rivals. There is much to be learned from a few weeks of such travel—more than a Royal personage may ever have an opportunity of learning. One wao is called to such high destinies, and who will have such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantageously study the progress in the arts of life by a people thrown, as it were but yesterday, on the shores of a new continent—a progress not less wonderful than their commercial prosperity. If the Prince of Wale: should further visit the President of the United Staves at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure, be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.

MARINE AFFAIRS MISSING VESSEL.

Fears we entertained for the safety of the packet ship Robert Kelly, which left Liverpool on the 20th of January, with a cargo of coal, bound to this port. The vessel sailed on the 15th, but put back on the 18th, hav-ing been in collision with the ship Troy of Rock Derry (as previously reported). The R. K. was built by Westervelt & Kelly of this city in 1850, is 1,131 tuns register, rates A 1, and owned by Messrs. Boyd & Heincken. She is valued at \$40,000, and one fourth

SUFFERINGS ON BOARD AN ENGLISH SHIP.

The clipper-ship Great Tasmania arrived at Liverpool from Calentta on Thursday, March 15. She had on board nearly a thousand soldiers from India. The scene on the vessel is said to have been terrible, by reason of the physical condition of the men, between sixty and seventy of whose companions had died on the passage. More than 300 were suffering from scurvy or dysentery, and of these about 140 were in such a state that, had the arrival of the ship been delayed much longer, their death was inevitable. The

Liverpool Albion says:

"Many of them lay upon the deck, and others, fortunate enough to have been provided with hammocks, were without any other covering than their wearing apparel. Their appearance was pitiful, and in some instances sickening. Men who a few months ago were instances sickening. Men who a few menths ago were hale and hearty were interally reduced to skeletons by long continued dysentery, their bones and shows being only covered by skin, and their faces, pulid and emaciated, more like those of corpses than of living beings. On the evening of the ship's arrival about a hunared of the sufferers were taken to the Workhouse in spring carts. A message had been previously sent to M. Carr, the Governor of the Workhouse, requesting him to send something down to cover the invalids. Sixty rups were returned, but they were insufficient, and the comequence was that about forty men were Sixty rips were returned, but they were insufficient, and the consequence was that about forty men were laid out in the carte half nude. One man died on the way. He had on a pair of drawers and a flamel singlet, both saturated with wet. So, it was said, he had han for weeks exposed to the weather, and so he died. His appearance was horrible, like that of a man who had been starved to death. Three more deaths occurred before the following right. The remes of the

H's appearance was horrible, like that of a man who had been starved to death. Three more deaths occurred before the following night. The names of the deceased men are William Coleman, Thomas Beachey, James Pyett, and — Phillips. At the dead-house, Prince's Dock, are the bodies of three other men removed from the ship. The names of these are Thomas Holt, John Murphy, and William Matthews.

"If the account given by the men is correct—and by parties evidently averse to affording information, it has been, in some heasare, confirmed—there is a serious responsibility resting somewhere. It appears that these soldiers are a portion of those who, refusing to be transferred from the service of the East India Company to that of her Majesty, without receiving the usual bounty given to new recraits, were discharged and ordered to be sent home. The men say that, under the circumstances, but little consideration was given to their consfort. A contract was entered into to bring them home at £7 each, the Government undertaking to provide the stores. A lot of old stores lying at Fort William, Calcutta, considered unfit for use there, were thought good enough for the discharged soldiers, and these were placed on board. There is no doubt but at that time good provisions were dear in Calcutta, and the commander states that the first bread sent on board was so bad that, on his own responsibility, he returned it on shore. Better bread was sent, but this, in a short time, was as bad as the other. Living upon this staff, with beef and ten as bad, the men son became sick: some of scarvy, others of dysentery. When the ship arrived at St. Helena, the captain applied to the Governor, and a small quantity of provisions and water was sent on beard. Three days afterward the stores were found scarce, and the men were placed on short allowance. The question was asked why sufficient stores had not been obtained at St. Helena. Some said there was a mitatake as to the quantity on board, but the men say the price was too high. The lime juice stores had not been obtained at St. Helena. Some said there was a mittake as to the quantity on board, but the men say the price was too high. The lime juice was so had that the doctor condemned it as unit for use; but even after this it was used. The sick-list soon numbered three hundred, all requiring attention from the hands of one surgeon and an assistant. Sick-ness was much increased by the want of proper cover-ing. Four out of every ten men had to lie upon bare boards, and were glad to get even a coat to cover themselves."

themselves."

An official investigation was at once commen looking into the cause of this mortality. The following extracts from the testimony show pretty clearly the state of affairs on board the vessel:

"Mr. Lawford, Solicitor to the Indian Office, read a letter from the Governor General of India, in which

"Mr. Lawford, Solicitor to the Indian Office, read a letter from the Governor-General of India, in which Lord Canning said that in consequence of the great number of troops leaving India for Europe and Cama, it was deemed necessary to supply the troops with pickled meats, rice, and dalls, instead of fresh provisions. A number of documents were read, showing that the biscut supplied by Mesers Harton & Co. of Calcutta were of such a bad kind that they had to be cracked with a hammer, and seeped before they could be eaten. An immense quantity, however, 32,000 pounds, was so bad that it had to be thrown overboard. 'Gumer John Worth, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, was the first witness examined. He said he came home on board the Great Taemania. He was in good health when he left port, and was app inted corporal two daysafter. He got a hammock of going on board, but no bed clothes wentever were supplied to the man. Many of the men had no hammocks at all, and were obliged to eleep on the decks, meas tables, and forms, or wherever they could. The beef was very bad, and when boiled 'stank so horribly' that it had to be thrown overboard. The men had nothing substituted instead of the beef. The lime juice was weak and not fit to drink. The biscuits were hard, nusty, moldy, and magnotty until they reached St. Heloma. The water was black and sometimes rusty. The suct 'stank.' He was promised a free passage to England, but was obliged to pull ropes, batias: the ship, pump water, scrub the sides of the vessel, and in face, act the part of a sailor during the greater part of the voyage. Although the men on board were disbanded troops, yet

but was obliged to pull ropes, ballas: the ship, pump water, scrub the sides of the vessel, and in fact, act the part of a sailor during the greater part of the voyage. Although the men on board were disbanded traops, yet he, together with other men, were obliged to mount guard and do duty. He was obliged to take his hammock in bad weather, and when it got wet he had no means of drying it, so that he was obliged to theep in it as it was—wet and dirty.

"Thomas Francis Fernandez, F. R. C. S., a retired surgeon in the Madras service, gave a fearful picture of the state of things on board the Great Tasmania during the voyage. The ventilation of the ship was very defective, and the provisions were of the most withched fort. He had never before seen such a distressing state of things. He attributed the deaths of the poor fellows to nothing but the bad ventilation of the ship and the wretched food. He had had only ten blankets served out to him for hospital use by the Madras Government, a quantity interly insufficient. All the statements which have already a peared were fully borne out by Dr. Fernandez, and the wonder is that a single soul on board even survived."

At a subsequent meeting of the jury, several witnesses, including some medical gentlemen, were called, and testified to the wretched food supplied to the men

and testified to the wretched food supplied to the me on board, and stated that such vnwholesome diet was the principal cause of the deaths of so many men on the voyage home, and after the arrival in Liverpool.

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SHIP'S CREW POISONED.

A singular case of poisoning occurred recently in the Isle of Man. A brig arrived there from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of bones, and going up to the ship yard got across one of the banks, and as she had no support in her center, and banks being fore and aft with the river running under her center, she strained, fell off, and became a total wireck. During the high spring tides the water flowed over her deck, and it became necessary to remove all her stores on shore, where the captain and crew consisting of eight individuals, were also berthed. They were cooking their own food, all being foreigners, on Friday night, and intended making some sort of porridge of arrowroot and treacle; but by mistake, a canister containing 14 pounds of arrenic was taken up and used, instead of arrowroot. All the crew, with the exception of the Captain, partook of the mixture, and general sickness followed. The captain's son died in 20 minutes, and two more died in the course of the night.

-Jefferson, Second District, has elected B. F. Hodg kin and D. J. Wager Delegates to the Chicago Cor

-The London correspondent of The Liverpool Albion says that the late Lord Ward, now Earl of Dudley, is a superb-looking fellow, and, without the Dudley, is a superblooming lenow, and, whatever least "make-up," could play the baritone part in Ernani as well as Fornasari, and sing it too, without the tremulousness which impaired the professional's vocalism. The same writer, however, disparages the British aristocracy in general. "To look at our peers now you would say they are all sprung from the crop-eared Roundheads, and that there was never a Cavalier among the grandfathers of one of them. The recent infusions, especially from the manufacturing element, are physiognomical frights. The snub proboscis, characteristic of the millionere, abounds on all hands, or rather on all faces; though really it is not fair to level that repreach against our coroneted cotton mushrooms, seeing that a noble lord who traces his pedigree direc to the Bruce of Banuockburn might enter into competitive examination with Belper (Derbyshire Strutt), as to the angle of incidence involved in the peaks of their respective offsetory apparatus; and assuredly the blue blood of the Howards presents no particularly comely contrast to the plebeian raddle of the flock of Joneses and Robinsons, the latter patronymic, by the way, including one owner of two earldoms, De Grey and Ripon; and he is no exception to the rule. -A recent trial in Paris has revealed a curious side of

Parisian life. It was that of Madlle. Léonie Levèque, who, possessing considerable talent for business, blended the two professions of fille de marbre and usurer, and carried on both with considerable success. The first pursuit is perfectly legitimate according to French law, but not so with regard to usury. To take a higher interest than 5 per cent is a penal offense, and as Madlle. Leveque levied from 50 to 150 per cent, she was prosecuted under that head. The names of the witnesses for the prosecution are unfortunately not given-the French law papers having great delicacy on that score. Nevertheless, though their name is not given, their rank is mentioned. Thus we find a Viscount de 8-, who borrowed 16,000£, for which he gave a bill at three months date for 22,500f. One Baron X——, who described himself as a law student, borrowed 3,000f. (\$600), for which he gave a bill for \$1,000. He said he wanted the money to get married; it appears that he was successful, he is now married; and it is on the refusal of his father-in-law to pay his debts in full that he quareled with Madlle. Leveque, and that the Procureur Imperial got wind of the affair. But the richest part is to come. Madlle. Levèque had a partner, in the shape of an old infantry officer of the name of St Cirque, who used to act as an intermediate agent between certain of her "clients" and herself. The kind of business will best appear from the following extract from a business letter to his fair associée: "If you have a diamond ring worth 500f., I know a young man who wants one to go into society. He would rent it for 20f. a month. Another friend of mine wants a \$500 note, just to show off when he opens his card-case. He would rent it for 25f. a month." Maölle. Levèque also dabbled in matrimonial speculations, and the reading the list of candidates for a dowry of \$100,000f, created much laughter in court. Nevertheless the Court behaved rather severely, and sentenced Madlie. Leveque to four months' imprisonment and 4,000f. fine.

-A fashionable London publisher has just issued a work, by a theologic Cambridge Master of Aris, in which it is proved, or at least asserted, which is much the same thing in these days, that shaving is a

the same thing in these days, that shaving is a hinderance to the spread of the Gospel. He says:

"While the bells of our churches are pealing their welcome to the bouse of prayer, while thousands of devout, albeit close-chayed Christians, are wending their way to the sanctuary, lot in avery by-street a shaving-shop stands open, and through the glazed door you see, what? A human face soaped and lathered to the eyes, with another immortal being standing at his side, one hand grasping his victim's nose, and the other defying the commandment of God with the uplifted steel. Who can doubt that a wilfful transgression of the fourth commandment is in process, and that the histrionic art itself is called into exercise on the holy day? For, look—the evidence is before you. The operation begins; the razor is applied. Bit by bit the lather disappears, and after study winces and wry faces, and twittings and contortions, this serio-comic performance is concluded. The lip and chin are denaded of nature's edifying garb; and the liberated subject takes his place, too late, alas, for church now, in civilized society. He is a cleaner (as the effeminate will talk) if not a batter man. But why cleaner? Because a fashion, dating from a licentious period, has at tached a false idea of uncleanliness to hair upon the mouth and chin. And to gratify this false taste, this arbitrary whim, hours of valuable time must be wasted, and the blessed Sabbath desecrated."

—Mr. Norman Wiard's Ice-Boat Lady Franklin hinderance to the sprend of the Gospel. He says:

-Mr. Norman Wiard's Ice-Boat Lady Franklinwhich is to navigate all frozen rivers a little more glibly than if they were fluid to the surface-passed through Pittsburgh on the 4th inst. on her way to the Upper Mississippi. Though Lake Pepin is open, her backers hope to find ice on which to test her qualities iver. Their failure to make her for use before the close of the late Winter is a sore disappoint ment and trial. The Railroads gladly give her a free passage throughout.

-The Rev. Daniel Worth was tried last week in North Carolina on the charge of circulating incendiary publications, and was found guilty. He has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment; but his counsel have appealed to the Supreme Court to set uside the verdict.

-It is said that when the Hon. Pierre Soulé was U. S. Plenipotentiary to Spain, he always appeared magnificently but plainly attired in a suit of black velvet, elaborate'y embroidered with braid. He never wore it except on court occasions. The novelty in this information is that the embroidery was done with braid; all former investigators had supposed that it was with sewing-silk.

-One of the most singular wagers we ever heard of, says The Buffalo Courier, was made in Chicago on the day before the municipal election in that city. The bet was between a Water-street merchant and Ned Osborne of the Tremont House, the largest cigar and tobacco dealer in the city, and was to the effect that if Wentworth was not elected, Osborne should have the privilege of kicking the Water-street merchant aforesaid from the Tremont House to Springer street. The day after the election, the merchant hav ing lost, came to Osborne's store, and presented his person to him for the contemplated kicks, and demanded that Osborne should take the stakes. Osborne had been training his right leg all the previous day, and had armed his foot with a heavy cowhide boot, with soles as thick as two clapboards. The merchant started up by the Tremont, Osborne delivering a heavy kick as he started, but drew back his foot with a spasmodic action and paroxysm of countenance absolutely pitiful. He tried another one, but the loser flinched not, and kept on his way undisturbed by the volley he had received. The result of this was worse than the first, and he fairly curied up on the ground and howled with pain. The merchant stooped and calmly inquired: Why don't you take the stakes ?" " you got in the basement of your pante?" cried Ned. Milwaukee bricks," shouted the merchant, "and we

arn't within a mile of Springer street yet." Osborne subsided, paid the champagne, and has been wearing a list slipper ever since.

—The latest arrival from Europe brings us the news

est daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte, a well-known artist in the early part of the present century. She married Mr. Robert Jameson, the late Vice-Chancellor of Canada, whom she survived six years. Her literary labors com-menced with the "Diary of an Ennnyée" in 1826, followed by numerous volumes on various subjects of biography and art. Her principal and most popular publications were her "Characteristics of Women," chiefly studies from Shakespeare; "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad," "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada;" the latter work she regarded as peculiarly a record of her own social views and convictions. In 1842 she published the "Hand-Book to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which

was the first of a series of artistic works of subsequ

"Legends of the Monasti: Orders," "Legends of the Madonna," &c. One of her last publications was a revised and enlarged edition of "Memoirs of the Early revised and enlarged edition of "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," published by Mr. Murray. For two years past she had been engaged on a laborious and elab crately illustrated work, announced by Messer. Longman, and nearly completed, the " History of our Lord and of his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art." She felt a deep interest in all social and moral questions, as shown in her printed lectures on " Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad," and the "Communion of Labor," prefaced by an earnest and eloquent introduction. In this late and small volume, she considers the practical side of English life—treating of labor, of charity, of education, of the condition of her own sex, of our criminal laws and reformatory institutions. At the meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Bradford, in October last, she attended the section with the deepest interest and attention, and any brief observations she made were received with marked respect. Mrs. Jameson's iliness was of a few days' duration only. After a visit to the Reading-Room of the British Museum, she complained of a cold, and in two or three days a severe attack of bronchitis succeeded, from the effects of which she never rallied, expiring on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst. -In Chicago, the other night on actor who was

playing the chief part in "The Poor Young Man," sprained his ankle in the leap which is one of the fea tures of the piece, and was obliged to take to his bed.

-Before the adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, the members of that body presented to the Speaker a gold watch; to the Clerk, a silver pitcher; to the Sergeant-at-Arms, a silver tea-set; to the Door-keepers, silver ware of various kinds, and to the member who perpetually moved the "previous question," a butter-knife.

-The Prince Imperial of France, having been born an the 16th of March, 1856, on Saturday, March 17, 1860, he entered his fifth year. Galignani's Messenger says he is exceedingly forward for his age, as "he can already read, write, and ride."

-When one of the many detachments was parading

and cheering in the Piazza Maggiore of Bologna, a lady raised the cry of "Evviva Napoleone III.," adding, "basta che sia galantuomo," the translation of which would sound, "provided he behaves like a gentleman." The success of this cheer was immenseindeed, so great that it spread all over the town, and was repeated a hundred-fold.

—In the English House of Commons, the debate be-

ing on the Reform bill, Mr. Rolt, M. P., quoted from Theodore Parker's works, calling him "an American writer of honor and character, and a most accurate

-It is said that Mrs. L --- , a lady residing in Londen, who is a great believer in spirits and their communications, lately received a message from her daughter, who died about a year since, begging her net to grieve any more for her, as she was now perfeetly happy, and was just married to Edward the Black Prince. -Who would be a Prince ! The United Service

Guzette says that Prince Alfred is treated in the navy precisely as if he were the son of a private gentleman, with one stern exception; he is forbidden to smoke!

-A medal was recently presented to George Snaicar, the man who jumped overboard from the Royal Charter, endeavoring to establish a communication with the -On Tuesday night, in Albany, Mr. John Niblock

was bitten on the cheek by a man named Meegan, who threw him down and for several minutes gnawed his face. It is feared that mortification or erysipelas will -The town of Dutch Acers is fixed upon as the

birth-place of a monster. The being is said to have been all covered with hair, to have had six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot. It had three heads and a tail, eyes at the back of each head, and three pairs of horns. The account adds that the child was, according to custom, buried alive, and that the mother died eight days afterward.

-The correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says that a M. Falloux, having been admitted to present the recent academical vote to his Majesty, Louis Napoleon, found himself drawn in for a long political conversation. The Emperor at one moment abused everybody and everything with which he had been called upon to come into contact latterly, and among other phrases made use of this: "As to England, she has behaved shamefully to me, but she always spoils whatever she touches."

-The N. O. Delta says that a well-known planter living in Louisiana, and possessing wealth, recently went to the city in search of amusement, and directly Miss Sarah Morehouse, was exhibiting herself at that establishment, and to her the planter raised his eyesindeed, he was obliged to raise them, for she was seven and a half feet high, and his feet were only five. 'The planter at once loved the giantees, and spent money in purchasing tickets to the museum. The treasury re joiced, but the giantess did not reciprocate the affection. On the contrary, she declined his offers of mar riage three times. This coyners the unsuccessful man attributed to the influence of Signor Vannuchi, and he accordingly determined to remove her from the sphere of the showman's influence. Stratagem was necessary, and was unhesitatingly used. The giantess was nduced by some pretense to enter a carriage, which was then driven away. After going some distance, the planter sprang in, and the vehicle whirled on its way again. The giantess listened for a few moments to her victim's tals of love, then quietly opened the door, dropped him in the street, whence he was aken with a dislocated shoulder to a hospital, while he returned to the museum; but her nerves were so nuch shattered that an operatic spology was made, in order that a peaceful sleep might remove the memory of this rough course of love.

-The trial of Walter Land, accused of the murder of his brother-in-law, Benjamin F. Flanagan, was terminated on Saturday night, at the Court House in Princess Anne County, Virginia, by a verdict of guilty. Land shot Flanagan, and then escaped to Baltimore, where he was arrested. Since that he escaped twice from the officers, and lived in secret for some time in the Dismal Swamp. Jealousy, caused by the intimacy of his brother-in-law with his wife, caused the murder. In Virginia the jury fix the punishment, and they have given Land eighteen years in the State Prism. He was defended by a number of lawyers, at the head of whom was Ex-Governor Wise. - We are informed by a London correspondent that

the managers of one of the principal theaters in Lon den lately offered Tom Sayers a larger sum of money than was ever paid to any actor, actress, or vocalist, if he would appear for one night at his theater in fighting costume, with his belt and cups; but that Sayers refused because his backers and friends think he might be arrested by the Police, and if thus apprehended by exposing himself be would lose all title and claim to the belt, as well as sacrifice all the stakes in his fight with Heepan.

POLITICAL.

-The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says that all persons in that city are surprised at the great reduction of the Repu lioan majority in Connectiont. "No other man in the country, it is admitted on all hands, but Mayor Wood, could have gone into the hot bed of Abolitionism, and created such a revolu-tion in public sentiment. Nothing but his untiring energy and forcible and eloquent appeals, directed in a masterly manner against the citadel of the enemy, could have changed the opinions of over one thousand voters who now fraternize with the National Democracy."

—A correspondent of The Journal of Commerce says that Mr. Breckinridge is decidedly the choice of the peo- of New-York City.

Young MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.-The

Here, men of Madison, are some of the facts, but not all the facts; the language to the daughter of West was the gross for the public aye, and I there fore suppress it; bor were these the only outrages. A similar offense to the children of the poor brought on a revolution in that higdom from which we draw our blood and our love of liberty. The story will sink deep into the